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THIRD INTERIM REPORT

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NOTED ON ANT VI

INTRODUCTION

1. Prisoner was entrusted by SCHELLBERG with certain special tasks (see IR 31, para 1). The present report shows to some extent how Amt VI under Prisoner's guidance was used by SCHELLBERG to carry out tasks which could not have been possible through normal channels.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND THE FIRM STANDF ELEKTRO, BERLIN.

2. The STANDF ELEKTRO in BERLIN was the European Holding Coy of the large American concern of that name. Contrary to the usual method of dealing with enemy capital in wartime, on the outbreak of war the concern was preserved in its original form and turned into a German concern only on paper. All interested German ministries and departments were represented on its board, SCHELLBERG representing Amt VI. It was maintained, by keeping STANDF ELEKTRO in its old form, to prevent the monopoly of SIEGEL and BEG from being strengthened, and thus to maintain competition in the field of electro-technical development.

3. On SCHELLBERG's instructions, Prisoner, when he joined Amt VI in 1942, was entrusted with the task of obtaining foreign exchange and visas for this concern and its branches, particularly LOMNZ-TELFUNGEN, which manager, Major a D SCHMIDT, because he was married to a Jewess, was being continually attacked by the Party from all sides, in spite of his capable work for the firm. Prisoner carried out this task until he left Amt VI in 1944. He was assisted by the firm's legal adviser, Rechtsanwalt Dr WESTERICK.

C. AMT VI/4 DEALINGS WITH SS Stubaf EGGEN

4. SS Stubaf EGGEN was manager of VARENVERTRIEDS GmbH, BERLIN, an import and export concern dealing in all types of merchandise. He was at the same time in the Waffen SS. On instructions from SS Obergruf JUETNER and SS Standf LEY, EGGEN from time to time made purchases for the Waffen SS through the VARENVERTRIEDS GmbH.

5. At the outbreak of war, EGGEN was attached to Amt VI. In autumn 1941, he became very friendly with SCHELLBERG, who eventually employed him, not only because of EGGEN's commercial connections in BERLIN, but also because he had a great number of connections in other countries, including the BALKANS and SWITZERLAND, the latter being of particular interest to Amt VI.

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6. Prisoner states that during the winter 1941-42, EGGER bought in SWITZERLAND some hutments for the Waffen SS to the value of two to three million marks, and that SCHILLERER also made use of EGGER's activities in SWITZERLAND to contact a man named ROTHAUM, who was the head of the Swiss Intelligence Service, and a member of the Swiss Federal Council, and possibly also to contact other members of the Swiss Federal Council. SCHILLERER obtained from ROTHAUM through EGGER certain intelligence information, and, in order to show his appreciation to ROTHAUM and the other members of the Swiss Federal Council for the information received, he decided to give them a small commission on the commercial transactions carried out by HILF-VALENTIN GAG in SWITZERLAND. Prisoner states that a sum of money was paid out some time in 1942, but he cannot remember the amount, and that by the middle of 1943, commission to the value of some 60,000 Swiss francs was still going from Rot VI to ROTHAUM and his colleagues in respect of these transactions. This commission naturally increased the value of the hutments, which had already been passed by the Ministry of Economics (Wirtschaftsministerium) and the Price Control Authorities (Preisbehörden, also referred to as Preisbehörden). These figures were also set out in the report of EGGER as running a foreign exchange scandal in collusion with Rot VI. In order to avoid a scandal and publicity about these activities, SCHILLERER instructed Prisoner to take the matter in hand and give a satisfactory explanation to the Ministry of Economics and the Price Control Authorities. This was duly carried out by Prisoner.

#### D. ECONOMIC CONCERN IN SAAR-PROVINCE

7. During 1943, a branch of this concern in SAAR-PROVINCE had some difficulties with the Gov. Gen. of Economics; Prisoner believes that it was some question of a loan. SCHILLERER instructed Prisoner to try to clear up the matter. According to Prisoner, SCHILLERER had this branch certain directors of the concern in Saarland, who were of interest to Rot VI from an intelligence angle, and Rot VI wanted to assist them. Also, in 1943 through an intermediary of these directors, an operation of disguise agents was carried out, though Prisoner cannot give any details. He quotes SCHILLERER as stating that during the 1943 (SCHILLERER) had also been approached by HILF, through the directors of SAAR-PROVINCE, with a request that he should try and persuade HILF to bring about the conclusion of the war.

#### E. SAAR-PROVINCE, VIENNA, FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR JENKE

8. Prisoner does not know JENKE personally, but in 1942 he was instructed by SCHILLERER to facilitate the obtaining of a passport and foreign exchange for JENKE. He states that JENKE maintained a private intelligence bureau in HILF, though he knows nothing about its methods or the actual sources from which information was obtained. He has heard that JENKE maintained his own agents' network abroad. JENKE's Bureau was known to the Auswärtiges, and Prisoner believes that JENKE received protection from above. SCHILLERER obtained information from time to time from JENKE, and Prisoner thinks that JENKE may have been given tasks by him.

9. On various other occasions between 1942 and 44 Prisoner was asked to obtain passports or visas for JENKE, for SWITZERLAND and SPAIN.



policy and continually said in his letters to SCHULLENBERG. Prisoner further states that SPATZI was prepared to place at SCHULLENBERG's disposal certain very confidential information which he had obtained whilst employed as RIBBENTROP's personal secretary, in order to bring about RIBBENTROP's downfall.

15. Towards the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943, Prisoner was ordered by SCHULLENBERG to transfer part of SPATZI's capital to ELDRID to enable him to live there. The exchange authorities, who knew no details, thought that it was another foreign exchange swindle. Prisoner's task was to explain to the authorities the actual reasons for the transfer of capital, and in the interests of Amt VI to prevent them from taking any further action against SPATZI.

I. EMPLOYMENT OF KISSEWERTH, HIMMLER'S COUSIN.

16. During the spring of 1943 SCHULLENBERG was ordered by HIMMLER to find commercial work for his (HIMMLER's) cousin KISSEWERTH, who had just returned from COLOMBIA. This task was passed on to Prisoner who, with the help of the Ministry of Economics, was able to obtain an administrative post for him in MUSTERM. Prisoner states that he does not know KISSEWERTH's present whereabouts.

J. TRANSFER OF FURNITURE TO STOCKHOLM.

Prisoner was ordered by SCHULLENBERG in spring 1944 to arrange a removal of furniture to STOCKHOLM for an "important" person. He was known to Prisoner under the cover-name "der DICKE" (FATTY). Prisoner had since heard from other prisoners at HEIMSTADT camp that the person was KESTEN, who was HIMMLER's cousin. Prisoner does not, however, know the reason for the transfer. Prisoner completed the task by summer 1944.

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for Colonel GS  
Commandant CSMIC/WH. 27